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INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

COURSE OF PRACTICE

PURSUED FOR

PROCURING PATENTS

IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

15 /
AT H. ^{any}HOWSON'S OFFICES,
Forrest Place, 123½ South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

WITH

Introductory Remarks, Certificates, List of References, &c.

Howson & Howson

The courts always labor to protect a man when they clearly see that he has made a good invention, but has got among a set of bungling fellows to draw his patent; and many a time we have had to stretch almost our consciences, to help through a good invention, against a bad description drawn by some blockhead.

The truth is, that within a few years past, there have been very few men capable of drawing a good specification. The difficulty has been, that mechanics did not understand law, and lawyers did not understand mechanics.—*Judge Grier.*

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The profession of procuring patents for inventions, is peculiar in many respects.

The diversity of the titles assumed, and the variety of inducements held out by parties engaged in transacting business at the Patent Office, for the purpose of attracting the attention of inventors, are prominent peculiarities.

The old-fashioned title of Patent Agent, appears to have been abandoned for the more ostentatious designations of Patent Attorney, Patent Solicitor, Counselor for Inventors, the somewhat quaint title of Counselor at Patent Law, and other terms of such a character, as to lead to the belief that we shall shortly hear of Patent Emporiums and Patent Depots.

The inducements held out by agents for inventors, for the purpose of procuring business, are both numerous and peculiar.

There are the circulars and advertisements of the firms who make an outcry about the number of patents they obtain weekly, who measure their acquirements and competency by the quantity and not the quality of the Patent Deeds which they procure.

There is the agent who declares himself a practical machinist, in terms which imply that the capability of designing or constructing machinery, is alone sufficient to constitute a competent practitioner.

Then we have the Professor of some art or science, the M. D., the C. E. and M. A. and the man learned in the Law, all setting forth their claims to the title of the most trustworthy and efficient.

By others again, a parade is made of the fact that they were formerly connected with the Patent Office, and must therefore be the most reliable men.

The agent who issues circulars containing covert allusions to especial and secret influences which, he alleges, can through him be exerted in the Patent Office, is not uncommon, neither is the man who offers to assist inventors for a remuneration, which no man of standing and reliability can afford to accept.

The attention of the unwary inventor, is not unfrequently attracted by such signs as "*Branch Patent Office*," "*U. S. Patent Office*," with which ambitious agents occasionally decorate their premises.

There are the agents who infest the Patent Office, and whose method of procuring business savors strongly of that adopted by emigrant runners.

Lastly, there is the mysterious agent, whose main employment appears to be that of sending to inventors, letters setting forth that he is possessed of certain important secrets, which he will dispose of for a consideration.

Notwithstanding the array of talent which would appear from circulars and advertisement to be displayed in the procuring of letters patent, it is an indisputable fact, that at a moderate calculation, nine out of ten patents are worthless.

It is neither the Patent Office nor the inventors who are reprehensible for this.

In almost every instance the cause of a defective patent, may be traced to the man who prepared the papers for the application; to some young man not content with occupying a subordinate position for a sufficient length of time in establishments where by patience he might gain the requisite experience, to assume the position of a competent agent; to young men who, without any originality or education, get possession of a few printed forms and deem them sufficient capital on which to commence operations; and to men whose standing and circumstances are such that they cannot afford to give good advice to inventors.

A practical knowledge of machinery, a familiarity with scientific subjects generally, and a proper amount of legal information, are attainments which go far to constitute the requirements of a competent agent.

These however are of no avail without others, which may be enumerated as follows:—a faculty for describing complex mechanism in plain and concise terms; the capability of forming correct judgments as to mechanical equivalents; a facility for framing brief and pointed arguments; proficiency in the management of contested cases; a familiarity with the workings of the Patent Office, and an intimate knowledge of important legal decisions.

These attainments constitute the practice; the mechanical, scientific and legal knowledge are but the theory. Practice cannot be attained without a lengthened experience.

The duties of a Patent Agent are of the most responsible character. It is the conscientious and accurate performance of these duties on which the inventor must depend, when he looks forward to a just reward for his ingenuity and perseverance.

In very many instances inventors deprive themselves of comforts, and not unfrequently of necessities; work and study night and day to carry out inventions on which are centred all their hopes for the future; hopes too frequently crushed by the bungling action of some ignorant and incompetent Patent Agent.

Every inventor has a right to demand from an agent, satisfactory proofs that he has the ability and experience to prepare the necessary papers to prosecute the application to a successful issue should difficulties arise, and to place and retain the inventor in a position which shall protect him in the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of his patent when granted; and no man has a right to declare that he is a reliable agent, unless he has such proofs at hand—unless he can show the applicant what opportunities he has had of acquiring the position he assumes.

It is for the purpose of complying with the above reasonable demands of inventors, that the accompanying certificates and references have been published; certificates which will show that if the writer cannot take his place among competent Patent Agents, he has made a bad use of the time and opportunities afforded him of acquiring the necessary proficiency; and references which will enable inventors to inquire for themselves, whether the writer has the ability and experience to prosecute their applications with success.

Another object of this pamphlet, has been the publication of the rules and course of practice adopted by the proprietor of the above establishment in conducting patent business; rules set forth in such terms that it is believed no misunderstanding can take place between agent and client.

In the management and prosecution of patent matters, it is impossible at all times to please all parties; a patent agent must, of necessity, now and then, incur the displeasure of an inventor.

It is sufficient to observe, that every effort has been and will continue to be exercised to avoid such contingencies, and that the continuance of that close attention to the interests of clients which alone can preserve the reputation of a man in any profession, will be persevered in to the utmost.

In conclusion, the writer has to thank the inventors of this city and the neighborhood, for the many marks of confidence and esteem of which he has been the recipient; for the many important cases intrusted into his hands, and for the patronage extended to him since he established his offices in Forrest Place, five years ago; during which time he has acted as agent in the prosecution of upwards of one thousand applications for patents, has been leading counsel in nineteen cases of interference, and obtained ninety-five foreign patents.

Sept'r 1st, 1860.

HENRY HOWSON.

COURSE OF PRACTICE

*Adopted at H. Howson's United States and European Patent Offices,
Forrest Place, 123½ South Fourth Street.*

This establishment has no connection with any agency in Washington or other city in the Union; every application being conducted through all the requisite stages under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Efficient draughtsmen and clerks are constantly employed with a view to the prompt execution of all necessary papers, as the too common plan of having the drawings executed at independent establishments, is deemed inconsistent with that accuracy and secrecy which the nature of the business demands.

With a view of maintaining appropriate privacy, the offices have been arranged in such separate and distinct apartments, that confusion and exposure of all secret papers and models are avoided.

Books of reference containing a complete list of American Patents may be perused by inventors, to whom a clerk will always render every assistance.

The most popular mechanical periodicals published in London are received regularly, and may also be perused by those interested in foreign patents and inventions.

The proprietor will visit the Patent Office, Washington, at intervals of two weeks or thereabout, as heretofore, for the purpose of prosecuting rejected applications, making preliminary examinations, consulting with the examiners, and transacting other business which cannot be promptly and properly attended to without an examination of the records of the Patent Office, and personal interviews with the officials.*

CONSULTATIONS.

No charge will be made for such consultations and preliminary examinations as occupy but little time and research. When written reports relating to the novelty and patentability of inventions, or to cases of alleged infringements, are required, a charge commensurate with the duties performed will be made. For examinations demanding a personal examination of the records of the Patent Office, a fee of five dollars will be charged. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Evening consultations between 7 and 9 o'clock, at the proprietor's private residence, by previous appointment.

* Every experienced inventor will be aware that a patent agent cannot prosecute his business successfully, without repeated visits to Washington.

CAVEATS.

Immediate attention will be paid to the filing of caveats before other work, as prompt action in such cases is generally demanded by the interests of inventors. The charge for filing a caveat, exclusive of the Government fee, will range from ten to fifteen dollars, according to the nature of the invention, extent of drawings, &c.

There exists a prevalent opinion that any rough sketch and hasty description of an invention, are sufficient to file in the Patent Office as a caveat. Nothing can be more erroneous; as the interests of inventors may be jeopardized by the careless preparation of the necessary papers which should be sufficiently explanatory, and at the same time, of such a general nature as to cover all modifications and combinations which the inventor may have to resort to in completing his invention.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

Every application will be attended to according to the order in which it is entered on the books of the office, excepting in cases demanding immediate attention.

FEEES.

In regulating the charges for making applications for Patents for inventions, the latter have been divided into five classes; the cost of the first being \$25, the second \$30, the third \$35, the fourth \$40, and the fifth \$45, exclusive of the Government fee of \$30.

Space cannot be afforded for a tabular statement, as to what inventions are allotted to the different classes. It will be sufficient to observe that those of the first, second and third classes, are the most numerous, and that applications for patents of the fourth class, are of comparatively rare occurrence; one of the fifth class must be of a very elaborate and intricate nature indeed.

The above charges include all expenses for specification, two complete drawings, oath, packing and express charges, and everything necessary for completing the application.

Both agency and Government fees are due when the papers have been approved of and are ready to forward to the Patent Office.

The official notice of the filing of the papers, model, fees, &c., will be forwarded to the applicant immediately after its receipt.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

As a separate pamphlet (for which the reader is requested to apply) has been published, relating to the important duty of prosecuting rejected applications at this office, a brief statement of the rules adopted will suffice.

When an application is rejected, a copy of the letter will be at once forwarded to the applicant.

The usual plan of demanding exorbitant fees contingent on the grant of a patent for a rejected application, is discarded.

Whatever extra expense is incurred in prosecuting a rejected application, (and it rarely amounts to more than \$5,) a bill for such service will be presented to the applicant when the patent is granted.

Applications rejected in the hands of other agents, who have not facilities for prosecuting them by personal attendance at the Patent Office, and cases where an application is rejected through the imperfect and bungling nature of the papers, and through no fault of the inventor, are repeatedly deposited in this office for completion; in such cases it has been the practice to charge a moderate fee, depending upon the nature of the case, one-half of the fee to be paid in advance, the other half on the grant of the patent.

SPECIFICATIONS.

In all applications for patents made through this office, the specifications and claims are framed by the proprietor alone, whose time is especially devoted to this branch of the business, to the prosecution of rejected applications, to the management of contested cases, and foreign applications.

The specifications are prepared with a view of procuring patents of that substantial and valid character, which alone can establish inventions on a well protected footing: such patents in fact, as will be so satisfactory to the inventor, as to induce him to continue his patronage and recommend this office to his brother inventors.

Whatever success has attended the management of this establishment, it has, in the main, been owing to the strict observance of this rule.

RE-ISSUES.

A patentee or owner of the entire right to a patent, can, when the latter is deemed defective, surrender the same and apply for a re-issue.

The reframing or reorganizing of defective patents demands much circumspection and care, and is generally attended with much labor and research, and not unfrequently with much opposition on the part of the Patent Office.

Much experience has been gained in the preparation of the necessary papers for re-issues at this office; the charges exclusive of the Government fee (\$15) varying from \$25 to \$50.

It should be understood, that if the patentee has sold a portion of his interest, he is incapacitated from re-issuing his patent, unless he re-purchases from his assignees and thus becomes the sole owner of the invention.

The writer can call to mind many instances in which the interests of inventors have been seriously and often fatally damaged by this inability to re-issue, which shows the importance of having the papers for making the application for a patent properly prepared in the first instance.

INTERFERENCES

Are declared by the Patent Office when applications for the same or nearly the same invention are made by different inventors about the same time. That office will also at the request of any applicant for a patent, declare an interference between his application and an existing patent.

Testimony must be taken by the contending parties, with the view of ascertaining which is the prior inventor; this testimony, together with arguments of counsel, must be filed in the Patent Office at an appointed time, to await the Commissioner's decision, from which an appeal can be taken to U. S. District Court, District of Columbia. The charges for conducting interference cases depends entirely on the amount of time consumed in prosecuting them.

It has been the practice at this office when an interference has been declared, to endeavor to effect an amicable arrangement between the opposing parties. This is by far the best course, as it is impossible to foresee at the commencement, what time may be consumed, and expense incurred in the management of a hotly contested case.

Unfortunately, these attempts to effect an amicable compromise, are frequently frustrated by intriguing agents, who are ever ready to make capital out of every unfortunate incident. It would be well for inventors to pause and reflect before entering into a contest, which frequently results in a loss of money, exciting suspense, and bitter disappointment,

all of which might be avoided by a few concessions on both sides. There are interference cases, however, which forbid all thought of compromise—cases in which the most gross piracy is committed, and in which the productions of the true inventor are unceremoniously filched, and appropriated by unprincipled scoundrels who are ever ready to prey upon the meritorious, but frequently too-confiding inventor.

Other interference cases again have their origin in the jealousy, envy or avarice, or all three combined, of some would-be inventor, who has for a length of time nursed some foggy and undeveloped notion which he has not the brains to carry into effect, but which an ingenious, skillful and energetic man, has conceived and fashioned into an invention, useful to the public and profitable to himself. The dreamer has an interference declared, with the idea that he has the right to all that has been accomplished by the tact of the more practical inventor.

Cases of this class are open to the practice of the most subtle plottings and manouvres, which require all the sagacity and vigilance of an experienced agent to detect and thwart.

The management of interference cases is entirely distinct from ordinary law practice, inasmuch as it demands that mechanical and scientific knowledge, which few legal practitioners have time to acquire.

Inventors desirous of inquiring further into this subject, can, on application to this office, be furnished with pamphlets relating to cases conducted by the proprietor.

PATENTS FOR DESIGNS.*

Ornamental articles of manufacture, which do not form proper subjects for ordinary patents, may be protected by what are generally known as patents for designs, which have no reference to the utility, but merely to the shape and configuration or ornamentation of the object.

The duration of patents of this class is seven years, the Government fee being \$15. The cost of preparing the necessary papers at this office, varies from \$15 to \$20, according to the extent of drawings, &c.

* A bill prepared by the writer, and relating to this class of patents, is now before the U. S. Senate. Should this bill pass, patents for designs may be obtained for four, seven or fourteen years, at the option of the applicant, the Government fees being \$8, \$15 and \$30.]

MODELS.

In preparing models for applications for patents, it is desirable that they should be as simple and as neatly finished as circumstances will permit—a clumsy and incomplete model being looked upon with disfavor by the Patent Office.

The making of proper models, will be contracted for and superintended at this office when required.

DUPLICATE DRAWINGS

Independent of those required by the Patent Office, will be furnished at a moderate cost.

ASSIGNMENTS, AGREEMENT AND POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

A supply of assignments printed in such a form as to be readily filled up to suit the requirements of ordinary transfers, is always maintained at this office. The cost of preparing assignments, for the preparation of which no printed forms can be used, will vary according to their length, and the time occupied in consulting as to their purports.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF PATENTS.

It has been the invariable practice of the proprietor of this office—and one which it is contended all faithful patent attorneys should strictly observe—not to speculate or become pecuniarily interested in patent property.

The selling of patent rights, too, is a business of a mercantile character, and entirely apart from that of procuring them. All such business will, therefore, be declined at this office; where, however, such information as is necessary, preparatory to the purchase of any patent, may be obtained, and the requisite papers for effecting transfers prepared.

OFFICIAL COPIES.

By arrangements made with the proper authorities, all certified copies of patents and other documents from the records of the U. S. Patent Office, are prepared immediately on the receipt of the order from this office, and for warded when completed, the proprietor being responsible for the payment of Government charges.

The delay usually incurred in writing for information, as to the cost of copies, in order to make payments in advance, is thus obviated.

SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENT.

Preparatory to commencing an action for infringement, or in making arrangements for defending the same, every precaution is required, not only to ascertain the probable validity of the patent which forms the subject of contention, but to collect available testimony.

The taking of these preliminary steps, is more properly the province of a patent agent, than of the counsel whom it is proposed to retain, and who should be furnished in the first instance, with a statement in detail, of all facts and suppositions which have a bearing on the case, thereby relieving him from the duty of personally instituting elaborate researches and inquiries.

The writer will continue as heretofore, to take charge of such cases. As to his ability to perform these important duties efficiently, he refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen:—THEODORE CUYLER, ESQ., F. C. BREWSTER, ESQ., W. H. RAWLE, ESQ., Attorneys-at-Law, Philada.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The procuring of Foreign Patents, is a business with which, but few agents are fully familiar.

As patent laws differ very materially in different countries, that information necessary for the proper prosecution of this branch of the profession, can only be acquired by lengthened experience, study and research.

The business in the Foreign Department of this office, has been constantly increasing during the last five years; at the present time it is exceeded in extent by few similar establishments in the Union.

In making this statement, the proprietor does not lay claim to any superior scientific attainments in which he is excelled by many able practitioners. Whatever success has resulted in the management of his Foreign Patent Department, may be attributed to the experience he has gained by actual practice abroad, an experience which enables him to prepare the necessary papers with that exactitude and precision, which the laws of different countries demand.

As a pamphlet containing particulars relating to foreign patents, may be had on application to this office, the following general remarks will suffice.

The charges for procuring foreign patents are moderate, the proprietor's European experience, enabling him to complete all the papers in this country, instead of paying agents for revision and correction abroad.

The agents in the different European cities have been selected not only as gentlemen of integrity, punctuality, and ability, but as occupying a position which enables them to give publicity to inventions, and to pay due attention to the interests of inventors.

As remarked above, all business relating to the sale of patents in the United States, is declined at this office; as regards foreign patents, however, the case is different, as the owners have seldom the opportunity of bringing them into the market. The utmost endeavors will therefore be exercised, to obtain through reliable agents, an adequate remuneration for all foreign patents obtained through this office.

HENRY HOWSON.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that Mr. Henry Howson, served an apprenticeship of six years to the business of Engineer and Millwright in my establishments, in London and Manchester, and that he fulfilled all the covenants in his indentures to my entire satisfaction.

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN.

*Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester, }
September 9th, 1848. }*

Mr. Henry Howson has been my principal draughtsman during the last four years. He has given me the greatest satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in being enabled to recommend him as a skilful designer of machinery, and as a neat and rapid draughtsman.

JAMES NASMYTH.

Manchester, September 14th, 1848.

Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to your abilities in the various departments of mechanical engineering, drawing, &c. As one of my own pupils, it gives me great pleasure to hear of your success in your last situation with Mr. Nasmyth, and I have no doubt you will, by future exertions in works of utility, still farther extend your success. Should you require any farther reference, you may command,

Dear sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN.

*Franklin Iron Works, Philadelphia, }
January 26th, 1855. }*

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the abilities of Mr. Henry Howson as a designer of machinery and mechanical draughtsman, of which I have had ample opportunities of judging, during the eighteen months in which he has occupied the situation of leading mechanical draughtsman at my above establishment.

A thorough practical experience of general machinery, together with an excellent education, enables him to carry out the most intricate works with facility. As a gentleman of character and probity, as well as on account of his extensive information on scientific subjects, I would especially recommend him to the attention of those who are interested in Patents and new inventions.

JAMES T. SUTTON.

Easton, October 20th, 1856.

I feel it incumbent upon me to avail myself of every opportunity of recommending Mr. Henry Howson as a prompt, efficient, and untiring Patent Agent. I have just cause to appreciate Mr. Howson's services, as he succeeded in obtaining a favorable decision in an interference case, which, previously conducted by others, had been decided against me. I attribute his success to the able manner in which he collected the evidence, and to his pointed argument.

J. C. SCHLOUGH.

Philadelphia, November 1st, 1856.

I have on several occasions availed myself of Mr. Howson's valuable services, and in every instance have found him to possess that ability and untiring zeal for the interest of his clients, so desirable in a Patent Agent.

Mr. H. acted as my attorney throughout a tedious and complicated interference case, in which he exercised admirable tact and discrimination.

He possesses the advantages of a thorough practical knowledge of machinery in all branches, and is familiar with the Patent Laws of both this and other countries.

JOSEPH BOND, JR.,
Patentee of Bond's Sewing Machines.

Holmesburg, October 20th, 1856.

It affords me much pleasure to have an opportunity of publicly recommending Mr. Howson to the notice of inventors, as an able and successful Patent Agent.

One of my applications, which had previously been rejected in the hands of two other Agents, was finally, by Mr. Howson's exertions granted by the Commissioner.

To his practical knowledge of mechanism generally, his familiarity with the Patent laws, the careful manner in which all his papers are prepared, and his constant attention to the case, his success is owing.

GEORGE FETTER.

New York, October 18th, 1857.

As a client of Mr. Howson's, I have had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with him for the last two years. As my attorney, he conducted and brought to a successful termination a protracted interference case.

I can bear witness to his untiring zeal in behalf of his clients, and to the able and masterly manner in which he conducts his cases.

B. F. GRINNELL,

Of the Firm of Grinnell & Son, New York and Jersey City.

Burlington, Iowa, October 2d, 1857.

Dear Sir :—I take great pleasure in furnishing the certificate which will be found within, and shall always be happy to learn that you meet with that success which your information, industry, and good judgment will be sure to command.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY HOWSON, Esq.

CHARLES MASON.

Burlington, Iowa, October 2d, 1857.

Dear Sir :—I take this occasion to state to you, that for several years past I have been acquainted with the manner in which you have conducted your business as Patent Solicitor. This has always been highly creditable to yourself and satisfactory to the Patent Office. You understood your cases well, and presented them in that intelligible form which generally insured success. I forward this certificate hoping that it may be serviceable to you in continuing to find that employment in your profession, to which your intelligence, industry, and courteous bearing, so justly entitle you.

Yours, very truly,

CHARLES MASON,

HENRY HOWSON, Esq.

Late Commissioner of Patents.

Morrisville, Pa., May 20th, 1860.

A thorough practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the principles of mechanics, as applied to machinery, with an extraordinary faculty of explaining the most intricate combinations concisely, yet comprehensively, in plain and simple terms, and strong reasoning powers, enable Mr. Howson to hold that high position among the leading members of his profession, which his promptness and ability in prosecuting all business relating to patents, have so well and successively earned for him.

Mr. Howson has conducted *nine* applications for me, before the Patent Offices of the United States and Great Britain, all of which belonged to those classes of machinery in which the most obstacles are thrown in the way of the applicant, yet in *every case* he has obtained Letters Patent.

SAMUEL COMFORT, JR.

*Willow street Store and Hollow-Ware Foundry, }
Philadelphia, May 29th, 1860. }*

Mr. H. Howson has acted as our patent attorney during the last three years. We have always found him attentive and conscientious in the management of the numerous cases which we have had the pleasure of placing in his hands, and it gives us much pleasure to be enabled to recommend him as a most efficient and pains-taking patent attorney.

STUART & PETERSON.

Philadelphia, May 27th, 1860.

Having employed Mr. H. Howson in a warmly contested case of interference, which, through his valuable services, was decided in our favor, we take great pleasure in paying a tribute to his experience, integrity and perseverance, which, together with his favorable standing with the authorities of the Patent Office, recommend him as the right man to conduct all patent business, especially such as is of an intricate nature.

ABBOTT & NOBLE.

New York, May 29th, 1860.

Mr. H. Howson, of Philadelphia, acted as my counsel in the interference case of J. S. Swan, Assignee of J. J. Couch vs. A. Barthoff. The matter in issue was an improvement in Sewing Machines, and resulted in decisions favorable to me, both before the Commissioner of

Patents, and on appeal, before his Honor Judge Merrick, of the U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia. For this result I consider myself largely indebted to my counsel, whose energy and marked ability were fully displayed in the thorough sifting of the complicated testimony, which was introduced in the clear and forcible summing-up of the evidence, and in the prompt attention given to every detail which had a legitimate bearing upon the case.

J. S. SWAN,
24 Spruce Street.

REFERENCES.

HON. C. MASON,	-	-	-	Late Commissioner of Patents.
THEO. CUYLER, Esq.,	Attorney at Law,	-	-	Philadelphia.
F. C. BREWSTER, Esq.	"	"	-	"
W. H. RAWLE,	-	"	"	"
C. D. FREEMAN, Esq.	-	"	"	"
S. P. HALL,	-	"	"	"

The following List contains the names of a few of the gentlemen and firms for whom Patent Business has been transacted at this office, and to whom the proprietor is permitted to refer.

John C. Trawtwine, Esq.	C. E.	-	-	-	Philadelphia.
Elwood Morris, Esq.,	C. E.	-	-	-	"
J. W. Murphy, Esq.,	C. E.	-	-	-	"
F. C. Lowthorpe, Esq.,	C. E.	-	-	-	Trenton, N. J.
Samuel Archbald, Esq.,	Engineer in Chief,	U. S. N.	Washington,	D. C.	
W. W. W. Wood, Esq.,	Chief Engineer,	U. S. N.	-	Philadelphia.	
J. P. Whipple, Esq.,	"	"	"	-	"
Prof. J. F. Frazer,	-	-	-	-	"
Prof. R. E. Rogers, M.D.,	-	-	-	-	"
Prof. B. H. Rand, M.D.,	-	-	-	-	"
Messrs. A. & P. Roberts,	Pencoyd Iron Works,	-	-	-	"
Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co.,	"	"	-	-	Reading, Pa.
Messrs. Burnish, Talbot & Yardley,	"	"	-	-	Pottsville, Pa.
Messrs. Abbott & Noble,	Stove Works,	-	-	-	Philadelphia.
Messrs. Stuart & Peterson,	"	"	-	-	"

Messrs. Cox, Whiteman & Cox,	Stove Works,	-	Philadelphia.
John Clark, Esq.,	- - - " "	- -	"
J. B. Kohler, Esq.,	- - - " "	- -	"
G. W. Thompson, Esq.,	- - - " "		Bordentown, N. J.
B. F. Roney, Esq.,	- - - " "	-	Holmesburg, Pa.
Messrs. Smith & Brown,	Stove Pattern Makers,	-	Philadelphia.
R. D. Granger, Esq.,	Inventor of Stoves, &c.	-	Albany, N. Y.
R. W. Belson, Esq.,	" " "	-	Philadelphia.
John Agnew, Esq.,	- Engineer and Machinist,	-	"
Messrs. Morgan & Orr,	- " " "	-	"
Washington Jones, Esq.,	" " "	-	"
Messrs. Bement & Dougherty,	" " "	-	"
James Milholland, Esq.,	" " "	-	Reading, Pa.
Messrs. Sutton & Co.,	" " "	-	Philadelphia.
Messrs. the Bordentown Machine Co.,	- -		Bordentown, N. J.
Messrs. the Peoples' Works,	- - - -	-	Philadelphia.
R. Stratton, Esq.,	- - - Engineer and Machinist,		"
Messrs. Wilbraham & Whittington,	" " "		"
Manoah Alden, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
G. Stites, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
J. L. Kite, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
T. Stewart, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
C. H. Mellor, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
W. H. Howard, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
W. H. Harrison, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
G. C. Howard, Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
Cyrus Chambers, Jr., Esq.,	- - - " " "		"
J. H. Dialogue, Esq.,	- - - " " "		Camden, N. J.
Camden Manufacturing Co.,	- - -	-	" "
B. L. Griffith, Esq.,	Engineer and Machinist,	-	Reading, Pa.
D. K. Peoples, Esq.,	" " "	-	Frankford, Pa.
J. C. Schlough, Esq.,	" " "	-	Easton, Pa.
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